The Pyongyang Times

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Cites Workers of Railway Transport

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, cited workers of railway transport who had firmly armed themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party, set up a revolutionary discipline and order in railway transport and ensured non-breakdown operation of trains, upholding the transport policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

A meeting for conveying the citation and gift of Comrade Premier was held on January 29 in Pyongyang.

Respectfully placed on the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and benevolent father of our railway transport workers, who always leads our people to victory and glory.

The meeting was attended by many leading workers and labour innovators of different units under the Ministry of Railway.

Comrade Sok San, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, conveyed the citation and gift from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, to Choe Jong Bang, an engineer of the locomotive team where Comrade Choe Dok Su works.

Then orders and medals of the Republic were awarded to 154 workers including Kim Suk Ja, a switchwoman of the railway station where Comrade Chon Yong Sun works, who had greatly contributed to the work of meeting the demand of the national economy for transport by distinguishing themselves in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks assigned them, upholding the instructions of the Leader in the field of railway transport and the policy of our Party.

The workers who received the citation and gift of Comrade Premier and orders and medals of the Republic and the entire attendants were overflowing with infinite thanks and boundless loyalty to the fatherly Leader who always leads the workers of railway transport to happiness and prosperity and brought them the honour of today.

They renewed their determination to remain singleheartedly faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to the end in the future too and live up to the deep trust and expectation of the Leader with loyalty by meeting more successfully the daily growing demand for freight transport in all branches of the national economy, by racing ahead vigorously along the one road of victory indicated by the Leader.

The meeting closed with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Michel Micombero,** President of the Republic of Burundi, replying to his telegram of greetings sent on the 3rd anniversary of the revolution in Burundi.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Indira Gandhi,** Prime Minister of the Republic of India, on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from **Anatol Kondo,** General Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Trade Unions of the Congo, who sent it on behalf of the executive committee on the occasion of the New Year 1970.

✦ On the occasion of the New Year Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. received telegrams of greetings from **Hassan Ali,** Vice-Chairman of the Karachi Branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; **K.N. Sandria,** Chairman of the Bihar Provincial India-Korea Friendship Association; **Sheokishan Bias,** General Secretary of the Rajasthan Provincial India-Korea Friendship Association; **Sureshi Goshi,** General Secretary of the West Bengal Provincial India-Korea Friendship Association; **Upasenajaya Latne,** Secretary of the Union of Workers of the Ceylonese Steel Company; **Muhusinal Sairan,** Secretary in Charge of External Affairs of the General Union of Iraqi Peasants Unions; **the Executive Committee of the Cairo branch of the Algerian National Union of Students; Sirawiyaram Seureiseuta,** member of the Central Secretariat of the All Nepalese Free Students' Union; **Payalatana Tello,** Chairman of the Ceylonese Organization of International Buddhism; **Sarath Cooray,** Editor-in-Chief of the Ceylonese newspaper **Sinhale;** and **Abderahman Ould Brahim Halil,** Editor-in-Chief of the Nouakchott News Agency of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Extending wholehearted greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, on the occasion of the New Year, the telegrams wished the Korean people brilliant successes in the struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists and unifying the fatherland under his outstanding leadership.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from the editorial staff of the journal **Pyngring** of the Union of Burma on the occasion of the New Year 1970.

The Principle of Self-Reliance Expounded by Comrade KIM IL SUNG Enables All the Developing Countries to Achieve Prosperity

A UAR Newspaper Carries an Editorial Concerning His Answers to the Questions Raised by General Manager of "Dar-el-tahrir" for Printing and Publishing of the UAR

According to reports from Cairo, a recent issue of the UAR newspaper **Dar Hibanun** carried an editorial concerning the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, to the questions raised by the General Manager of **Dar-el-tahrir** for Printing and Publishing of the United Arab Republic.

Recalling the fact that the paper had already carried the answers of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the editorial stressed:

The answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung serve as a guiding compass not only for the United Arab Republic but also for all the developing countries of the world.

All the developing countries can achieve their prosperity if they adhere to the principles Comrade Kim Il Sung has expounded in the answers.

Under a subtitle "Self-Reliance" the editorial stated:

Comrade Kim Il Sung put great stress on self-reliance. He referred to the fact that Korea has marched ahead with its own strength and ideas and is pushing ahead with the construction of the country with its own efforts without reckoning on aids from other countries.

The Korean people have built a prosperous, new Korea with their own strength and resources and converted Korea into a rich and mighty country.

Stressing the fact that the Korean people have laid the solid foundation of an independent national economy, the editorial pointed out:

The Korean people live in the houses built by themselves for themselves and wear the clothes made from the raw materials of their own country.

Such a stand is by no means necessary for the Korean people alone. All the developing countries can attain prosperity only when they adopt this stand as their guide.

Those countries which pin hope on foreign aids and rely on raw materials produced in other countries should draw lessons from Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under a subtitle "Unification" the editorial wrote on the cause of the Korean people for national unification. The editorial cited a passage in which Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the successes the Korean people have attained in socialist construction are no more than initial ones and that the Korean people are confronted with the supreme national task of chasing the U.S. imperialists out of the fatherland and achieving the unification of the country.

The editorial went on:

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, U.S. imperialism is attacked from within and without and is confronted with an acute crisis and the strength of the United States is on the steady decline.

Under a subtitle "Congratulations" the editorial wrote that Comrade Kim Il Sung extended militant solidarity with the UAR people through the newspapers of the **Dar-el-tahrir** for Printing and Publishing and went on:

Comrade Kim Il Sung congratulated the UAR people and highly appraised their valiant struggle against the aggression of Israel. He wished the UAR people triumph.

In conclusion, the editorial stated that the Korean people not only have attained brilliant successes in socialist construction of the country but also have built up an impregnable defence power.

Particularly, the editorial recalled the fact that the Korean people inflicted another defeat on U.S. imperialism in the incident of the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" and said that Korea is as brave as the lion in confrontation with the United States.

The editorial also pointed out that the Korean People's Army is an invincible cadre army.

It stressed that only thanks to the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, could the Korean people score the shining successes.

(KCNA)

Noureddine Atassi Sees Technicolor Documentary Presented to Him by Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A show of "The friendship mission of the Syrian people," a technicolor documentary of our country presented to Noureddine Atassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab Republic, by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was held in Damascus on January 11, according to a report from Damascus.

Seeing the film were Noureddine Atassi and Executive Members of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the government, leading personages of public organizations and numbers of men of the press and arts.

Invited there were Ambassador Li Song Hi and staff members of the Korean Embassy in Damascus.

The technicolor documentary "The friendship mission of the Syrian people," a vivid record of the visit to our country by the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Noureddine Atassi at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, left deep impressions on the audience.

The audience broke into a stormy applause when Comrade Kim Il Sung greeting Noureddine Atassi, Head of State of Syria, with a handshake of emotional meeting at the airfield appeared on the screen.

The audience extended enthusiastic applause many a time during the screening of the film, with infinite adoration and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people. **(KCNA)**

Preparations Start for Elections of Deputies to City (District), County, Ri (Up, Workers' Settlements, Dong) People's Assemblies

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on holding elections of deputies to the city (district), county, *ri* (*up*, workers' settlements, *dong*) people's assemblies on March 10, 1970.

Brisk preparations are now being made in various parts of the country for successfully ensuring the elections under the circumstances in which the whole country is seething with the great revolutionary upsurge to meet with high political zeal and brilliant labour successes the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a great revolutionary event in the development of our Party and revolution.

The city (district) and county election committees for organizing and carrying out the elections of deputies to the city (district), county, *ri* (*up*, workers' settlements, *dong*) people's assemblies had already been organized with representatives of the political parties, public organizations and co-operative organizations, in strict adherence to the provisions on the elections of deputies to the city (district), county, *ri* (*up*, workers' settlements, *dong*) people's assemblies, and began to work.

AMONG THE PEOPLE

"Each of You Should Be Prepared to Be a Match for a Hundred"

Im Chol

"A match for a hundred"

This is the militant slogan put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for the officers and men of our People's Army.

On February 6, 1963, two days before the 15th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Korean People's Army, he visited our army unit which has risen to implement the decision of the historic Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party.

Our army unit outpost seethed with emotions and joy for his visit.

Marshal Kim Il Sung shook hands warmly with the masculine and courageous guards and looked around their barracks neatly built, saying:

"Marvellous! We have never built and lived in such a fine house on the height as this, have we? The capitalists would live in this sort of house in the past..."

He highly praised our soldiers, saying that they knew how to live in a neat and cultured way. While looking around the positions, he repeatedly complimented us for our excellent success made in building up the outpost of the country into an impregnable fortress.

He did not bypass anything made by our soldiers and touched even a patch of grass on the parapet of the trench to see whether it had rooted deep or not. He dropped into a shooting trench and took a posture of firing a heavy machine-gun.

"You have built your positions very well!...

Our People's Army is well prepared politically and ideologically, and it can keep fighting well with this kind of position...

You should plant more trees round the positions. If you plant many trees they are good for camouflage, and it isn't hot and you feel cool in summer because they afford shade. How fine it would be! You can also use them as firewood.

You should think of camouflage first of all in building a house....

After referring to every detail which we commanding personnel had not yet thought of or paid little attention to, Marshal Kim Il Sung taught us matters of principle with regard to combat organization commensurate to modern warfare.

He was walking slowly while having frank talks with soldiers, when he looked around the surroundings for a moment and asked: "Is there a big gushing spring on the height?"

I said to him that there was just a spring that provided water only for the kitchen as the hill was too high.

He said: "Water is very important on a height like this. We cannot be content with the spring which does not flow much." He then asked the commander of the unit:

"Have you thought of setting up water-pumps to lift water?"

"Yes, we have. But I'm afraid we'll have to use too much material for that."

"It doesn't matter if you need much material. We need not spare material while causing our soldiers inconveniences. You should take good care of their life.

Particularly, the question of water is important for combat readiness, too."

I again felt deeply the warm solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung who always shows profound concern and care for the life of our soldiers.

Having taught how to solve the problem of water on the height, the Leader sat together with soldiers to inquire in detail about their studies and living conditions and then asked a squad leader what had been discussed at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party.

The squad leader gave a correct answer to his question.

Quite satisfied with his answer, Marshal Kim Il Sung went on to ask him: "Then, what have you resolved to do to implement the Party's decision?"

The squad leader answered that everyone was determined to conduct combat and political training well and arm himself firmly with the revolutionary ideas to prepare himself so as to fully undertake not only his combat assignments but also the duties of a higher rank and up in any complicated and difficult circumstances.

"You're right. You should arm yourselves with the revolutionary ideas and conduct combat training well. The main thing is combat training. Therefore, you should carry out your training programme without fail."

He instructed us repeatedly and earnestly to conduct combat training well.

... Combat capabilities and techniques and physical strength are acquired through training. You should constantly polish your military capabilities and techniques and develop your physical strength in the positions, on the field and wherever you are.

In particular, you should have a good hand with guns.

Your guns are very powerful weapons. With them you should do much practice shooting up and down and sideways in mountains. The guns of poor marksmen are useless however good they may be. He who never misses the mark can be called a good soldier.

I would like to stress again that you should train yourselves well, so that you may humble the pride of the arrogant Yankee devils....

What Marshal Kim Il Sung said convinced us more firmly than ever before of the importance of duties devolved on us.

That day Marshal Kim Il Sung also dropped in at the frontline mess hall.

He saw carefully the menu for a week and pictures on the wall, looked into the kitchen and asked for an enlisted man's meal if it was ready.

The kps were at a loss what to do.

He looked at them with a smile and said:

"I'm not asking you to bring me special dishes. Bring me the same meal as you eat, so that I can try the dishes cooked by you here on the height, you know."

As lunch was all ready, a kp brought in a meal immediately.

He said that the soldiers on the hills were very good cooks and tasted all the dishes, and even soy sauce and bean paste.

I felt tears stand in my eyes for the warm humaneness of the father Marshal Kim Il Sung who took such parental care for the life of soldiers.

I am well aware of so many instances where he took care of the guerillas like a father in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, too.

He distributed even his meagre amount of parched-rice powder among his men despite his hunger; he looked after his sleeping men at night of howling storms and covered them with his overcoat. With his infinitely deep love and care, we guerillas fought the enemy undauntedly and won victory.

He went into the education room of the company and checked platoon leader's lecture materials and found out how the sergeant major looked after his soldiers.

Also he appreciated the instrumental ensemble performed by the Red Flag companymen, and encouraged them who were helping and pulling each other forward.

Touching the Red Flag badge on the breast of a superior private, Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows:

... The army is a fine school. You should regard your service in the army as school education.

In the army, you learn military and political affairs, learn a collective and disciplined life as well as general knowledge and how to lead a cultured life. What is most important is to learn the indomitable revolutionary spirit and collectivist spirit.

How nice it is to help and pull with each other! Only by doing this well, can your military and moral traits be cultivated more finely.

That's why the Red Flag Company movement is important....

After having a chat with soldiers at the outpost, the Leader repeatedly asked us commanders to

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All-People Defence System Established in Guerilla Bases

3) Superb Strategy and Original Tactics

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and military strategist-genius, newly and originally created and skilfully applied the strategy and tactics of guerilla warfare in the course of the actual anti-Japanese armed struggle and thus defeated the Japanese imperialists who were superior in numerical strength and in military technique and made a great contribution to the development of the theory on revolutionary guerilla warfare and of the Marxist-Leninist military theory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took it as the basic principle of guerilla warfare to preserve our forces and wipe out as many enemy troops as possible. And he resourcefully applied the superb guerilla tactics, the tactics of dispersing and annihilating the enemy troops when they are concentrated and of concentrating guerilla force and wiping out the enemy troops when they are dispersed. Thus he dealt successive blows at the enemy.

The guerilla bases set up in the areas along the River Tumangang in the early 1930's were maintained for four to five years, despite the enemy's encirclement from all sides and his desperate offensives. This owed entirely to the all-people defence system firmly established under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the superb guerilla tactics created by him.

Actively Attacking Enemy with Concentrated Force

As the guerilla bases were daily expanded and consolidated under the sagacious guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean revolution was stepped up vigorously with the guerilla bases as the strategic base, the Japanese imperialists conducted frantic "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases, saying that the guerilla bases constituted "a scourge in Oriental peace."

With a hope to blockade our guerilla bases politically and economically and cut off our guerillas from the people, the enemy pursued the "policy of setting up collective settlements" and resorted to the barbarous "scorched-earth tactics."

To cope with this situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung concentrated the guerilla force and attacked in succession the enemy troops who were dispersed in their stations and drove them into incessant confusion, thereby making it impossible for the enemy to concentrate his force in the "punitive operation" against the guerilla bases.

The Shuanghochen assault, the battle at Tungning county seat, Tahuangkou and Tatuchuan battles fought in 1933—all these were the battles conducted in accordance with this strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the semi-military organizations in the guerilla bases were mobilized in the battles. And the forces of the anti-Japanese units scattered in eastern Manchuria were also enlisted occasionally. This rendered it possible for our big concentrated forces to attack important military points and bases of the enemy and administer crushing defeat to him.

Thus, our guerillas held initiative at all times and drove the enemy into a complete defensive position. As a result, the enemy was obliged to give up their "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases and try hard to defend their dens from our guerilla attacks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the military strategist-genius, used a resourceful tactics of surprising the enemy's moving troops and transport units everywhere so that they could not hang about without anxiety nor receive even supplies.

With the help of revolutionary organizations set up in the guerilla-semi-controlled areas in the vast areas under the enemy rule and the people there, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the enemy's attempts and movements clearly and successfully ambuscaded and assaulted the enemy's moving troops and transport units.

The Chaomaotai battle affords one of such examples.

In the summer of 1934, hundreds of Japanese "punitive troops" left Paichaokou for Luotzukou carrying munitions on more than 200 ox-carts. From the revolutionary organizations at the villages along the road our guerillas momentarily obtained information of the enemy's arms condition and course of march and his expected passage hours at every point.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made up his mind to crush the enemy troops in a geographically favourable valley near Chaomaotai and ambushed our guerillas and some anti-Japanese units there.

No sooner had a long procession of the enemy came into the place where our side lay in ambush than our guerillas rained the fire of vengeance upon the enemy in accordance with his order to fire.

Surprised, the enemy became desperate. But they were like a mouse in a trap.

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conduct better the Party policy education, education in the revolutionary traditions, class education and education in socialist patriotism among the armymen.

Reminding us of the fact that the younger generation who had never seen landlords and capitalists came to take service in the army, he said that this younger generation was different from those who had waged the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the past or fought against the Yankee scoundrels during the last war.

"The slogan calling for the overthrow of landlords and capitalists was enough to imbue the people of those days with irresistible hostility against the enemy.

"But the present-day young folks don't know what the landlords and capitalists are. So, you must not just shout slogans.

"You should bear this in mind.

"You should therefore conduct ideological education well with patience and arm them thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class.

"For a revolutionary army the foremost prerequisite to victory is to arm itself ideologically."

He continued to say that commanders should train their bodies, enhance their art of command decisively and equip themselves firmly with the new, ever-developing military science and technique.

"You should not think that you needn't learn any more because you have fought since the days of the anti-Japanese guerilla struggle, and don't rest content, thinking you can beat the enemy down, with the fact that you had advanced as far as the Rakdonggang river area fighting the Yankee bandits. We should make efforts to read more books in order to master new military science and technique.

"You should make a deep study of the enemy's weapons and strategy and tactics too. You can defeat the enemy when you know him.

"If the Yankee rascals attack us again, we should annihilate them once and for all.

"To do so, each of you should be prepared to be a match for a hundred.

"A general who fought well has been called 'a-match-for-a-hundred,' from olden times. This means a man who is capable of beating a hundred enemies.

"... The solely correct way is to further strengthen the positions with the military personnel you have now, conduct military training better and arm all the soldiers firmly with the revolutionary spirit so that each of them may match a hundred.

"The slogan of the People's Army is 'a-match-for-a-hundred'."

His remarks reminded me of what he had once said during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

... The legend says that in olden times men trained themselves in noted mountains to possess fighting spirit and military knowledge so as to become generals. In other words, they would become good generals if they made a profound study of military technique, sleeping on the snow in the depth of winter to train their physical strength, and living in the uninhabited forest and enduring solitude to steel their fighting spirit.

This training of the legendary generals is no mystery for us....

In those days we anti-Japanese guerillas, as told by him, developed our bodies and minds and improved combat capabilities and technique in far more arduous circumstances than the legendary generals trained themselves, so that we could annihilate and wipe out the Japanese imperialists who were superior in number everywhere.

We anti-Japanese guerillas under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung won victory in the struggle against tens and hundreds of times bigger forces of the Japanese imperialist aggression army with small forces in very difficult conditions. This was, indeed, a great revolutionary struggle in which each of us matched a hundred enemies.

I still remember the following remarks made by Marshal Kim Il Sung to us guerilla commanders at that time.

.... The Japanese imperialists now admit their impotence, raising a howl that they stand no chance against us even with ten Japanese soldiers against a guerilla or ten to one.

But we must bear in mind clearly that if we lose one man in wiping out one hundred enemy troops, this is no victory for us. Because the life of each guerilla is much more precious than one thousand enemy troops since he has been seasoned in the guerilla struggle for many years and prepared politically and militarily, and his sacrifice is an irrevocable loss.

Therefore... we should always keep in mind that it is the principle of war, particularly the principle of guerilla warfare, to preserve our forces and annihilate large numbers of enemies without the sacrifice of a single man on our side....

We anti-Japanese guerillas won victory, guided by these words of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

All of us constantly trained ourselves politically, ideologically, in military technique and physically with the one will to accomplish the Korean revolution by our own efforts instead of relying on others. We anti-Japanese guerillas could thus always deal a hundred times, a thousand times heavier blows at the enemy, taking advantage of the natural fortresses in the northern border areas of Korea around Mt. Paekdu-san and the broad areas of northeast China.

That is why the Japanese imperialists who had made such tenacious and frantic efforts to "annihilate" the anti-Japanese guerilla units by mobilizing the Kanto army and massive regular armed forces in Korea, were forced at last to hold up their hands in despair, saying that "the communist strategy and tactics are really strange. They wage war with tactics which cannot be found in any book on military science. What is most difficult for us is that they resist us with the methods which have nothing in common with the regular operations conducted by the imperial army."

The idea of being a match for a hundred was already embodied in those difficult days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In fact, both in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, we annihilated the "strong" enemies who had boasted of their technical superiority, with our ideological and tactical superiority, each of us matching a hundred.

Indeed, the Korean revolutionaries have given fatal blows to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, enemy No. 1 of our people, with the idea of being a match for a hundred ever since the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

But the U.S. imperialists and their stooges doomed to final destruction are resorting to all means and methods to step up their manoeuvres for aggression and war provocation.

Marshal Kim Il Sung had made a penetrating analysis of the obtaining situation and taken measures for further enhancing our nation's defence capacities, before he gave his on-the-spot guidance to our unit.

After three days' on-the-spot guidance, he gave a banquet at our unit to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

At the banquet, he stressed again that each of armymen should be prepared to be a match for a hundred, and asked us to keep building up the People's Army ranks firmly in the spirit of the decision of the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committe of our Party and on the basis of the successes already made.

"... The people in the rear now build socialism, holding a rifle in one hand and a sickle and hammer in the other, while intensifying the struggle against indolence.

"When the entire people are put under arms, conducting military training well in this way and the front and the rear are united as one body, the enemy cannot invade us and our socialist construction can be expedited at a higher speed."

The words of Marshal Kim Il Sung instilled boundless strength into the minds of us soldiers.

All the armymen were burning with the determination to implement his teachings thoroughly and were filled with the conviction that they could become revolutionary fighters, each being a match for a hundred like the anti-Japanese guerillas.

After the Leader's visit, the Party committee of our unit organized and waged a vigorous struggle to prepare all the personnel into revolutionary soldiers each of whom is a match for a hundred.

As he instructed, we studied all problems cautiously and probed into them deeply and made full combat preparations for our whole unit, envisaging complicated and difficult circumstances that might arise in modern warfare, particularly, in the battle to unify the country.

Since the decision was adopted at the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of our Party and the on-the-spot instructions given us by Marshal Kim Il Sung, great changes have taken place not only in our People's Army units but in all parts of the country. The wise military line of our Party the main content of which is to train the whole army into a cadre army, modernize it, arm the entire people and turn the whole land into a fortress has been brilliantly carried through in the energetic and strained struggle of our people and the soldiers of the People's Army.

Particularly, new innovations and great revolutionary upsurge have been brought about in the vigorous struggle to implement the decision of the historic Party Conference which is of great significance in the development of the revolution.

Marshal Kim Il Sung instructed us again at the Party Conference: **"... All soldiers must be reared into revolutionary fighters loyal to the Party, the revolution and the people, and our People's Army should be turned into an invincible army, each member of which is a match for a hundred."**

The changes and developments of the present situation show beyond doubt how wise and correct are the Party's line of carrying out economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung on preparing each man of the People's Army to be a match for a hundred.

The more complicated the situation becomes and the more difficult and weighty tasks confront us, the more firmly we will unite around the Party Central Committee headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, thinking and living in accordance with the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and fighting valiantly to the end to actively hasten the great revolutionary event of national unification and win the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution along the road indicated by the Party and the Leader, convinced of the justice and victory of the cause of our revolution.

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Such ambushes were made for almost all the moving units of the enemy.

Due to the resourceful strategy and original tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung the enemy could not sit at ease nor move about as they wished.

The enemy's so-called "siege-operation" aimed at stationing their forces at the important points around the guerilla bases for a long time and encircling and wiping out the guerilla bases was thus frustrated in fact.

Creating Weak Points of the Enemy and Attacking Him from Behind

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of Korean revolution, employed the tactics of dispersing our forces and attacking the enemy from behind when he concentrates his force to attack us, creating his weak points and wiping him out.

Referring to this tactics, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

...The principal method of finding out and creating the weak points of the enemy is to inflict defeat on the enemy by the nimble guerilla tactics, the tactics of carrying on active defence and making a tactical retreat when the enemy bears down upon us, of making ambush and giving chase to the enemy when he retreats, of making surprise attacks on the enemy and harassing him when the enemy troops are encamped and of advancing into the enemy-controlled areas and harassing the rear of the enemy when his troops attempt to capture the areas controlled by our guerillas....

The battle for defending the Hsiaowangching guerilla base lasted more than one month from the end of 1933. This was the most typical battle which practically applied the tactics of utilizing the weak-point of the concentrated enemy.

Upset by the active operation of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the Japanese imperialists made preparations for a long time and launched a big-scale "punitive operation" against the Hsiaowangching guerilla base in the winter of 1933.

In this operation the enemy hurled at us the Japanese troops, the gendarmes, the puppet Manchoukuo army and police in eastern Manchuria and even the 19th division stationed in Ranam of Korea to reinforce his troops on a large scale. The enemy mobilized planes and guns and all other modern combat means.

More than 5,000 enemy troops swooped down on the Hsiaowangching guerilla base alone defended by a small number of poorly equipped guerillas. With an avaricious desire to destroy at a stroke the Hsiaowangching guerilla base where there was the Headquarters of the Korean revolution, the enemy laid siege to the guerilla base from three sides, turned every ravine into a sea of flames and surged into the base under cover of heavy weapons.

The guerilla base got into the greatest danger. Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the enemy's operational attempt and state of affairs of both sides and mapped out a superb plan for achieving decisive victory in battle and personally led the van, taking upon himself the destiny of the Korean revolution and of the people in the guerilla base.

He saw to it that our guerillas dealt frontal and flank blows at the enemy troops to frustrate their attempt.

The first attack of the enemy was foiled due to the sudden blow administered by our guerillas.

The enemy troops fell back but it was clear that they would come back again to attack the guerilla base with their force more concentrated. In anticipation of this Comrade Kim Il Sung let our guerillas decoy the concentrated enemy troops deep into the valley and wipe them out one by one through a mobile ambush operation while dispersing them to the maximum. Comrade Kim Il Sung organized storming parties consisting of two to five each to stage surprise raids on the enemy's billeting areas every night.

In the daytime the enemy troops were hit hard owing to the decoying and ambush operations of our guerillas and at night they, seized with fear and firing blindly each other, could hardly get a wink of sleep all the night through due to the incessant surprise attacks of the storming parties.

The enemy sustained heavy loss and was tired to death but kept reinforcing his forces counting on the numerical superiority and attempted desperate offensives against the guerilla base. Under such circumstances, it was an adventurous and tactically hopeless act for small units to continue head-on collision with the large enemy force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply caught out the battle situation and the weak-points of the enemy. And on this basis he put forward the tactical line of holding the initiative more firmly and turning the battle situation decisively in our favour.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to the following effect:

...In view of the imbalance of forces between us and the enemy forces which outnumber us scores of times and from the viewpoint of guerilla tactics, a head-on collision with the crack units of the enemy is an adventurous act with no prospects of victory.

On the other hand, if we remain only on the defensive in the narrow area against the enemy force that is prepared for a protracted battle to attack us, it would certainly mean nothing else than playing into the hands of the enemy as expected by him; it would be favourable to the enemy and very unfavourable to us. In order to cope with the situation, it is necessary to divide our forces into two units and conduct activities.

One unit must stay and operate here while the other shall go into the area under the control of the enemy. In an attempt to launch a large-scale attack on the guerilla bases in every county of eastern Manchuria simultaneously, the enemy has even mobilized most of the police and the self-defence corps in the "punitive" operations against the guerilla bases. Therefore, the rear of the enemy is practically vacated now. Moreover, under the present conditions, the enemy can hardly imagine that the guerillas should leave the base and enter the areas behind his lines.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, we must strike a sudden blow at the enemy by boldly and swiftly attacking his barracks, self-defence corps and police stations in his rear, cut off the enemy's supply of food and clothing and replenish the war supplies of our army by raiding his munitions depots and Q departments or ambushing his military goods trains and make the enemy tremble with fear and anxiety everywhere.

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued from Page 3)

And on the other hand, our propaganda leaflets should be distributed extensively among the soldiers of the puppet "Manchoukuo" and Japanese armies to make them waver, while we must attack the enemy incessantly from behind so as to compel him to withdraw his troops mobilized to attack our base....

This tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a brilliant tactics hitting the enemy in a vulnerable spot.

Comrade Kim Il Sung divided the guerilla forces into two units. He made a unit remain in the guerilla base to defend the guerilla base continually and personally led another detachment into the rear of the enemy and successively raided the dens of the enemy in all directions. As wisely foreseen by him, the rear of the enemy was empty in fact. The enemy troops were mauled, unable to offer resistance.

This was really a heavy blow like a bolt from the blue for the enemy troops who suffered irreparable loss in the protracted battle and became exhausted and whose morale sagged. The enemy could not but withdraw his force mobilized for "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases. The enemy troops were thrown into despair and their combat ranks began collapsing rapidly.

Availing himself of this opportunity, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, stormed the town of Wangching, a centre of the enemy in the rear, to administer the last blow to the enemy who was sinking deeper into predicament.

Hit hard from behind in succession and thrown into extreme confusion and despair, the enemy took to his heels leaving behind heaps of dead bodies.

In this way the guerilla base was defended firmly.

The brilliant victory our guerillas achieved in defending for four to five years the guerilla base encircled and attacked incessantly by the enemy was a brilliant victory of the outstanding revolutionary line and pre-eminent strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our revolution, and was a fruition of mass heroism displayed by the guerillas and the people in the guerilla base who were educated by him and boundlessly trusted and revered him and were rallied closely around him.

The anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the guerilla base defended the guerilla base for so long a time overcoming grim trials. Their heroic struggle was an immortal, heroic epic which the Korean people recorded in their glorious history of revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The tactical principles created and applied and practical experiences accumulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the struggle for the defence of the guerilla base served as the tactical cornerstone in the whole course of the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle. During the Fatherland Liberation War, they served as the valuable asset for the Korean people to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

Today they serve as a reliable guarantee for victory and as one of the sources of invincible strength for our people who are fighting to frustrate the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and win the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Thanks to the thorough implementation of the great military line of self-defence advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, an all-people defence system with the People's Army as the core has been established in the northern half of the Republic and the whole country has been converted into an impregnable fortress today.

(The End)

Cho Son Won

Korean Feature Film

(PARTS I AND II)

Revolutionary Work "Sea of Blood," Original of the Film

The Paekdu-san creative staff of the Korean Feature Film Studio has recently produced a wide screen feature film "Sea of Blood" (parts I and II).

This film is based on the revolutionary play "Sea of Blood," an immortal masterpiece produced and staged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the 1930's.

The revolutionary work "Sea of Blood," the original of the film, is one of the representative works in which the great idea of the respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art finds its perfect embodiment and is a monumental masterpiece of really great import in the development of our literature and art.

Since he started the revolutionary struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, attaching great importance to the development of revolutionary literature and art that play a big part in the revolutionary work, paid deep attention to the creation of revolutionary literary and art works though busy leading the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He taught in scientific terms the character and mission of revolutionary literature and art and the direction and methods of their creation and set forth the outstanding idea and theory on the building and creation of revolutionary literature and art.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to this effect:

...You should always bear in mind that a piece of poem can stir up the minds of tens of millions of people and our songs can pierce through the hearts of the enemy where bayonets are out of reach....

In his teachings Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle gave a comprehensive and profound elucidation of the awakening and educational mission and role of revolutionary literature and art, the essential features and requirements of literature and art serving the revolutionary struggle, the principles and methods of their creation and the problems on the development of the mass literary and art movement.

He not only set forth the outstanding Marxist-Leninist idea on literature and art but also personally put out many literary and art works to educate the anti-Japanese guerillas and people in the revolutionary spirit and directly guided the anti-Japanese guerillas in their creation of literary and art works. As a result, the immortal masterpiece "Sea of Blood," "Village Shrine," "Celebration Meeting" and many other revolutionary literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value came out even under the hard conditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and powerfully inspired the people to the revolutionary struggle.

Prior to the performance of the revolutionary play "Sea of Blood" at Manklang in the summer of 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to a woman guerilla cast for a part of the play on the awakening and educational purpose of this play to this effect:

...You seem to be thinking wrong. Why cannot tears come into your eyes! How cannot we feel wrath when we think of compatriots, brothers and sisters brutally killed by the Japanese imperialists from our hearts!

How cannot you shed tears and clench your fists with the full force of rage when you think that shot Ul Nam is none other than your real younger brother!

We are going to educate the Mankiang people with your tears and wrath. And we want to make them come out on the revolutionary front against Japanese imperialism. You must know this....

Today we see this revolutionary work of great significance "Sea of Blood" on the screen.

Ul Nam's Family

The first part of the film starts with scenes showing a woman weeding a stony hillside plot sweating profusely under the sky overcasting for rain, and little Kap Sun soothing in tears Ul Nam crying for breast milk on her back at the edge of the plot:

"Ma's breast is also dry. Don't cry. You must know that you are not the only one that feels hungry. We all had nothing. Mama, papa, elder brother and I, too. I am also hungry...."

These scenes are an epitome of the tormenting life of our people groaning under the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists between the late 1920's and the early 1930's.

This work is about Ul Nam's family who come to merciless northern Kanto, uprooted from land and home village by Japanese imperialism and a landlord surnamed Hwang.

There, too, life is worse than death. At the crossroad of life and death, Yun Sop, Ul Nam's father, resolutely rises and fights against Japanese imperialism and landlords together with other villagers. But the Japanese imperialists answer the just demand of people with an atrocious brutal murder.

Hundreds of troopers surprise their village and kill people at random, setting fire to all houses.

The village is engulfed in flames and is dyed red in blood. Ul Nam loses his father, the supporter of his family, in this massacre.

Having lost her husband in merciless northern Kanto, Ul Nam's mother wanders about without destination shedding sad tears, carrying Ul Nam on her back and leading other little ones by the hand. She feels bitter sorrow of a stateless nation.

She goes to the Byoljae village where her uncle lives with a sole hope to live there. But the village, too, lies in heaps of cinders and she learns that her uncle was killed by the Japanese imperialists in cold blood.

The grim realities unfolding before Ul Nam's family was the realities of Korea in those days and their tragic fate was that of the stateless Korean people.

This film serves as living historical materials showing the tragic lot of the Korean people at that time, a strong testimony of the brutal, atrocious murder by the Japanese imperialists and a stern verdict exposing their thrice-cursed crimes to the whole world.

Japanese imperialists surprise the village and turn it into a sea of blood and a sea of flames

Taking Road of Sacred Revolutionary Struggle

Through the life of Ul Nam's family this production gives a truthful picture not only of the grim realities of Korea and the tragic fate of the Korean people in those days but of the Korean people, not yielding to the barbarous repression by Japanese imperialism, resolutely rising and waging the sacred anti-Japanese armed struggle for freedom and emancipation.

An old man tells them to live at a village near Mt. Paekdu-san. He says: "...The general star has appeared over Mt. Paekdu-san, the highest mountain in our country, shedding bright rays and General Kim Il Sung formed a Korean army in the early spring of this year...." Ul Nam's family go there in quest of a new life and join the revolutionary struggle there.

At a village near Mt. Paekdu-san symbolic of the stamina of Korea, Ul Nam's family start a new life. There they come in contact with an underground political worker of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, become class-conscious and grow ideologically under his guidance, know for the first time that the anti-Japanese armed struggle alone is the path to be followed by the Korean people and come out on the road of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The underground political worker teaches Ul Nam's mother the truth of life: "Revolution is not made by a man of special mould. Now the whole land is engulfed in a sea of blood. We have lost the country and home villages. Some have lost their husbands and others lost even their children... The whole land and sky are shaking with angry cries of the people against the enemy....

"Only when we make revolution, we, humiliated and poor, can regain the country and settle old scores including yours."

After her touch with the underground political worker of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, she not only comes out to help the anti-Japanese armed struggle but also makes her son and daughter participate in the youth work for the revolution and eventually sends out Won Nam, her dear eldest son, the support of the family, on the road of the armed struggle.

This work shows through the life of Ul Nam's family linked up with the anti-Japanese armed struggle the genuine aspiration of the Korean people at that time and the path to be followed by the oppressed nations.

Thus, the film confirms the great truth of the line of armed struggle that the oppressed nations and exploited classes under the guidance of a wise leader should meet force with force in arms and defeat the counter-revolutionary armed forces with the revolutionary armed forces, for their national and class emancipation.

Herein lies the great point of this work, the great awakening and educational value of this film — the value of imbuing people with the revolutionary spirit that as long as imperialism and landlord and capitalist classes remain on the globe, people should fight in arms to the end against the enemy.

Vitality of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Whereas the first part of the film proves the legality and justness of the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung through the life of Ul Nam's family, the second part of the film puts main stress on the justness of Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategic and tactical line on making the organized anti-Japanese armed struggle by the standing armed forces the main form of the Korean people's anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and, through it, realizing the general guidance of all other forms of struggle of the masses of the people and thus promoting the victory of the Korean revolution.

The film makes a profound artistic generalization of the course of the broad masses of the people becoming conscious of the revolution under the influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the course of revolutionary organizations being formed centring around it and the course of mass basis of the anti-Japanese armed struggle being laid more firmly.

Thanks to the energetic activities of the head of the underground and Ul Nam's mother receiving guidance from the underground political worker, Yong Sil, Bok Dol, Chil Song's mother and many other village women are awakened and organisations of the Women's Association appear at Komsu-gol, Sangdong and the miners' village and young people are united in the organizations of the Youth Association and conduct vigorous revolutionary activities.

The underground political worker sent personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung frequently comes to convey the intention and directives from above to Ul Nam's mother and educate her. Young people and members of the Women's Association do their best to support the guerillas and conduct energetic activities at their posts.

The song the young people sing in the cave beneath the Hyongje-bawi rock packing aid goods for the guerillas and printing handbills, stirs our hearts.

Night of the vast Paekdu thick forests,
The unusually bright moon
Makes us feel sick for the mountains and rivers of the fatherland.
Ah! We'll devote ourselves to the revolution
And regain our motherland without fail.

From these scenes we learn what close ties the anti-Japanese guerillas maintained with the people in the whole course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, how actively the people aided the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and how ardently the people loved their fatherland.

These scenes of the film tell the great truth of the revolution that to win the armed struggle it is necessary to ensure the guidance by the great leader of the broad anti-imperialist revolutionary forces with the armed struggle as the centre, rear the nuclei of the revolution in the ordeals of the arduous revolutionary struggle, build up firmly the main forces of the revolution, rally the broad masses of the people in organizations, lay and expand the mass basis of the armed struggle and make full preparations for meeting the great event of the revolution.

The film ends with the scenes showing the workers of the mine, the rural and urban revolutionary forces rising in riots and joining the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in the liberation of a town where the hateful Japanese imperialist aggressors and their vicious dogs are entrenched.

On the day when the town is liberated and the Japs are wiped out, mother calls upon the crowd to come out more resolutely in the revolution for the country's restoration and the people's liberation, saying: "When the guerillas explore our path in arms and we fight at the risk of our lives, our country engulfed in the sea of blood will become independent and the new morn of restoration will come"

Like this, the second part of the film sings the praises of the indestructible vitality and the great historical importance of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The outstanding strategic and tactical lines on the revolutionary struggle given in the second part of the film through the grandiose historical reality, truth of life, drama, individualized character of figures serve as a real textbook for us living in the era of revolution and the age of revolutionary storm.

Portrayal of Mother as Revolutionary

That the truth of life confirmed by the film "Sea of Blood" moves deeply the people with a tremendous influence is directly connected with the artistic maturity the original attained.

The artistic success of this work lies, first of all, in truthfulness, profundity and concreteness of portrayal and fullness of sentiments. These distinctive features of representation find their concentrated expression, above all, in the creation of the character of heroine mother.

Mother, central figure of the film, embodies splendidly the lofty beautiful spiritual and moral qualities of revolutionaries. That is why the film gives the audiences the deepest impression which literary and art works have left so far.

The reason for winning the hearts of the people is that the film depicts vividly and unexaggeratedly the course of ordinary people coming to know what the revolution means through life experience, setting out on the road of the revolution step by step and eventually growing into staunch revolutionaries steeled through the ordeals of the arduous revolutionary struggle.

Originally mother is an ordinary, kind, pure and simple-hearted rural woman of Korea. She is so simple and unawakened that she does not know why the Japs deprived others of their country. She loses her husband and house at the hands of the Japs and harbours bitter hatred for the Japanese imperialists who kill brutally her husband and Koreans. She learns that General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, is fighting against the enemy for the emancipation of the fatherland, organizing and leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle and firmly resolves to fight against the enemy along the road of the revolution indicated by him.

As seen in the second part of the film, she not only revolutionizes her and her family members but also revolutionizes people in the same situation as her and her village and skilfully organizes and mobilizes the people to the revolutionary struggle for overthrowing Japanese imperialism and the class enemy at the risk of her life as a reliable woman revolutionary.

What is of great import in the development of the character of mother is that she feels keenly the necessity of a revolutionary organization in the course of the energetic activities for awakening the masses, forms the Women's Association, and, through it, revolutionizes women and rouses them to the revolutionary struggle.

Mother who did not know yesterday what the revolution means now grows into chairman of the village Women's Association rallying and leading people to the revolution.

For the battle for the liberation of the town, she volunteers for carrying to the appointed place in the town the explosives the workers of the mine have got. She is arrested and tortured cruelly by the enemy. But she strictly guards the secrets of the organization.

From this we see the boundless loyalty of mother to the revolution and her self-sacrificing strong will.

The most rigorous ordeal befalls her.

Underground political worker Dong Chun comes to her house heavily wounded in the engagement with the Japanese imperialist garrison who turned upon him by surprise. The enemy pursue injured Dong Chun. She hides him in the cellar risking danger. Having found she would not tell them where he is, the officer of the Japanese imperialist garrison threatens to kill Ul Nam unless she tells where Dong Chun is, levelling his pistol at Ul Nam.

She knows how to love and hold dear their children. But she values Dong Chun above her dear son Ul Nam who caught a pheasant and feasted her with his elder brother and sister on her birthday, taught her how to write and read and bought her drugs by catching fish in the river and selling it.

She raises her head and flatly rejects. She shouts at the enemy: "I don't know."

Kap Sun sheds tears of blood, Ul Nam shot by the enemy in her arms.

This lofty trait of hers deeply moves the audiences to tears.

On the day of liberation of the town by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, she settles old scores with the enemy and meets her eldest son. She addresses thousands of people in a tone full of confidence:

"I have lost my husband and youngest son at the hands of the enemy... Seven bullets went through the heart of my ten-year-old youngest son. He died without closing his eyes. How can I say this is a tragedy I alone have experienced?

"Are here people who did not lose parents, husbands or their sons? To wreak this grudge, our sons and daughters have taken up arms and are making revolution...

"The only way for us to survive is to make revolution. Only when we make revolution we can survive and make the innocent, wretched children live in a new world...

"When the guerillas fight in arms exploring our path and we fight at the risk of our lives, our country engulfed in the sea of blood will become independent and the new morn of restoration will come."

The bright sun rises over the mountains of the fatherland. A large crowd of people ascend the hill to see off the guerillas returning in triumph from the liberation of the town.

Mother is full of boundless joy and pride when she sees off her eldest son Won Nam and her daughter Kap Sun who newly joined the Guerilla Army.

The "Song of Revolution" rings out:

Oppressed people, take up arms.
Enslaved people, cast off yoke.
Hope alone is in store for us.
Let's march on ahead.

The ringing fire-spitting speech of mother and the resounding revolutionary song—these are expressive of the unyielding revolutionary spirit beating high in mother's heart and the most important idea running through this revolutionary work.

That is why the revolutionary song that reverberated through the night sky over Mankiang in August 1936 carrying the wrath of the heroes and heroines and the strong appeal coming from their bitter experience made the Mankiang people come out courageously in the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today, too, the song and appeal give us and the fighting South Korean revolutionaries and people the indomitable fighting spirit and conviction of victory in the revolution and will rouse hundreds of millions of people in the world to the great revolutionary struggle to shake off the fetters of capital and the yoke of slavery and win their countries' liberation and their freedom as long as there remains imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism on the globe.

Film "Sea of Blood", the revolutionary work, is an immortal epic and will greatly contribute to teaching the people the great truth of the revolution and inspiring them to the sacred revolutionary struggle.

Chi Ryong Cha

Mother receiving revolutionary education from the underground political worker

Mother rallies women in the organization and rouses them to the anti-Japanese struggle

Mother opening the gate of the town for the guerillas after shooting down the commander of the Japanese imperialist garrison

Daughter Kap Sun, steeled in the youth organization, joins the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army

Whole Country Dashes Forward at the "Kangson Speed"

Factories and Enterprises in Various Parts Fulfil Their January and First Quarter Plans

The working people in various parts of our country who have risen up in a body to greet with high political enthusiasm and brilliant labour successes the 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which is of historic significance in the development of our Party and revolution, are now launching an all-out charge for scaling all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan before the Party Congress, dashing forward at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed.

Firmly arming themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and keeping a strained and mobilized posture befitting the revolutionaries living in the revolutionary era, they are creating new innovations and miracles every day.

Steel Production Plan for January Fulfilled

Under the circumstances in which the whole country is bubbling over with a new, great revolutionary upsurge to capture all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan before the 5th Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea without fail, another victory was won on the steel front, the "Height 1211" in the socialist construction, by splendidly overfulfilling the production plan for January.

The steel makers of Kangson who created the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, and are dashing forward at a lightning speed fulfilled their January plan for steel production as of January 25. In their wake the iron works where Comrade Ho Yong Il works, the steel plant where Comrade Cho Dong Sop works and many other steel plants and iron works had brilliantly fulfilled their plans for steel production by the 28th of this month. Thus, the steel production plan of the Ministry of Metal Industry for January was carried out with flying colours at 100.3 per cent as of the 29th.

In the wake of the fulfilment of the steel production plan, the Ministry of Metal Industry overfulfilled its assignment for the production of pig iron and iron ores.

The iron and steel works under the Ministry completed their production assignments for seamless steel pipe, welded pipe, wire rope, etc. The steel makers of Kangson unfolded on a large scale a mass movement for technical innovations and thereby lengthened the service life of the ceiling of furnaces 3 times on an average and 3.5 times at the maximum as compared with the actual figure of last year and shortened the steel-making hour by 2 hours on an average. As a result, the daily production of steel more than doubled compared with last year.

Following the example of Kangson which is galloping at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, the workers of all iron and steel works increased the steel production with existing machines and equipment, arranging every work such as the maintenance of furnaces and technical management in a revolutionary way and producing what was not in possession and finding out what was in short supply in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Coal Targets for January Hit

The Red coal miners under the Ministry of Power and Coal Industries who are vigorously making the Chollima march on the underground front hit on January 28 their targets for the first month in the yearly coal production plan which is set much higher than the results of last year, by effecting a greater revolutionary upsurge.

Through their vigorous labour struggle, in this period the colliers infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader increased the coal output by 31 per cent, and exceeded the assignments for basic tunnelling and preparatory tunnelling by 27 per cent and 44 per cent respectively as against the same period of last year and wrought new miracles in other indices, too.

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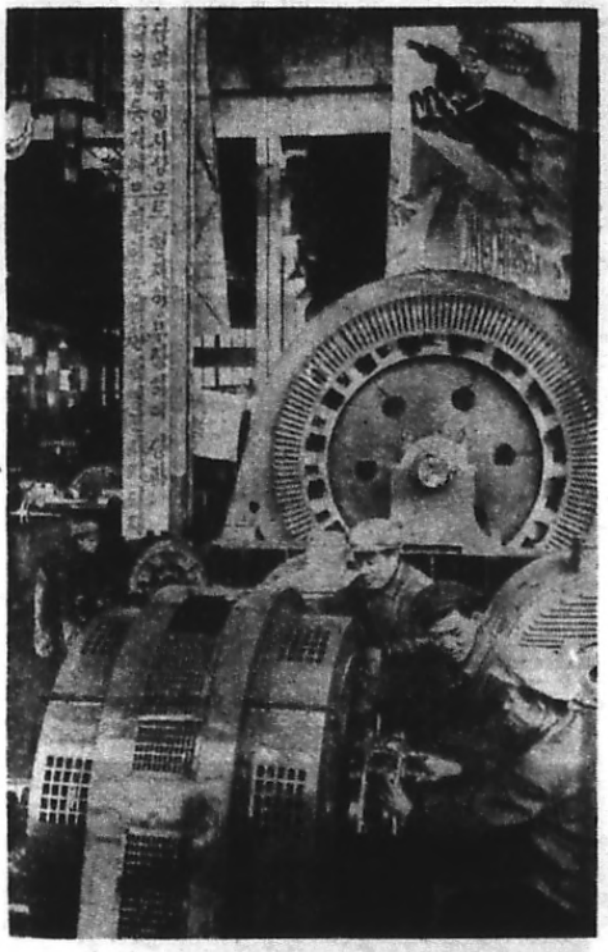

The spirits of our Red fishermen are sky-high. They fulfilled the first-quarter fish catch plan already in January

Thoroughly implementing the requirements of the Taean work system initiated by the respected and beloved Leader, the workers of the Chollima Taean Electrical Machine Plant keep up a great revolutionary upsurge from the first operation of the New Year. As of the 20th, they overfulfilled their January plan on all indices

Revolutionization and Working-Classization of the Whole Society

(Continued from our previous issue No. 4)

The question of revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasantry holds an important place in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

The peasantry is the most reliable ally of the working class and one of the main detachments of our revolution.

To firmly build up the main forces of the revolution by revolutionizing and working-classizing peasants is an indispensable demand for the complete victory of socialism and an important guarantee for the victory of our revolution.

On the basis of his scientific insight into the position and role of the peasantry in the revolution and construction and the importance of the settlement of the peasant problem in the building of socialism and communism, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward correct lines and ways for the solution of the peasant problem in each period and at each stage of the development of the revolution and saw to it that they were splendidly embodied. And in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," he gave an all-round exposition of the ways of settling the peasant problem under socialism and put forward a clear-cut line on the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasantry.

The peasants still lag behind the working class in the ideological, technical and cultural fields. The working class, therefore, should intensify its political guidance of the peasants, increase its revolutionary and cultural influence on them, vigorously promote the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside, thoroughly arm them with its revolutionary ideas and thus elevate their level of ideology, technique and culture to its level. It also should free the peasantry from arduous labour by continuously promoting the technical revolution in the countryside and consolidate and develop the co-operative ownership and gradually turn it into the ownership by the whole people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that the revolutionization and working-classization of the intellectuals holds the most important place in revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society and elucidated in an all-round way its significance and contents.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"To revolutionize and working-classize the intellectuals means completely eradicating the residue of outworn ideas still remaining in their minds, equipping them with the revolutionary spirit of the working class, with communist ideology, and bringing them up into true intellectuals of the working class, into ardent Communists." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 372.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung paid constant attention to rearing all the intellectuals into true intellectuals of the working class, into ardent Communists. He strictly guarded against both Right and "Left" deviations of mistrusting the revolutionary spirit of the intellectuals and suspecting and rejecting them or overlooking the danger of the residue of the obsolete ideas manifested among them and most correctly led the struggle for eliminating the remnants of outmoded ideas persisting in their minds.

The line of our Party on revolutionizing and working-classizing the intellectuals stems from its deep trust in the working intellectuals and reflects its most revolutionary stand to lead them all to communism trusting them to the end.

In our country the question of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society can be correctly solved, in the final analysis, only by firmly arming all the members of the society with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party.

The revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, which are run through with the principle of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence, are Marxism-Leninism creatively applied and developed in conformity with the

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Upholding the lofty will of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who gave instruction on developing the coal industry ahead of other branches of the national economy and clearly indicated the ways for its implementation, the coal miners created a new record in coal production by giving greater spurs to the galloping Chollima with the spirit and vigor with which they planted the flag of victory on the coal height of the Seven-Year Plan already in the year before last.

In mid-January the coal output of the Ministry of Power and Coal Industries rose by more than 15 per cent as against the first part of the month and in the last part of the month it surpassed the mid-January level by far.

First-Quarter Fish Catch Assignments Honoured

The Red fishermen of various parts under the Ministry of Fisheries who have vigorously turned out in the struggle for catching more fish are making one world-shaking innovation after another in the last charge for triumphantly scaling in this year the aquatic products height of the Seven-Year Plan.

Under the circumstances in which the whole country is bubbling over with a great revolutionary upsurge following the example of the working class of Kangson who are vigorously dashing forward at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, demonstrating the strong stamina of the Korean working class in response to the call of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fishermen fulfilled the fish catch plan for the first month of this year on January 18, made continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance and thus achieved a proud success of carrying out at 100.2 per cent as of 5 p.m. on January 29 the first-quarter fish catch plan more than 2 times greater than the results in the same period of last year.

The brilliant success of fulfilling 3 months' assignments in a matter of 29 days—this is the expression of the infinite loyalty to the Leader shown by the Red fishermen who carry through to the end the instructions of the fatherly Leader without fail going through fire and water.

This success also proves the great vitality and correctness of the Leader's teaching that we can develop economy as fast as we want, no matter how big its scale may be, if we conduct political work well and bring into full play the revolutionary zeal of the masses and constantly improve techniques.

Meeting of Activists in Railway Transport Held

A meeting of activists in the field of the railway transport for further thoroughly implementing the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the 18th enlarged plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and meeting the 5th Congress of our Party with a great revolutionary upsurge, was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on January 26 and 27.

Respectfully placed on the background of the platform was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our Party and our people to victory and glory and the benevolent father of the railway working class.

Hanging spread on the background was a huge flag of the Republic and rising majestically there was a model of the peak of Mt. Paekdu-san symbolizing the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The meeting was attended by guiding workers and labour innovators of railway administrations, locomotive corps, railway stations, railway line corps, passenger and freight train corps, factories and other units under the Ministry of Railway.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Kim Il, Hyon Mu Gwang, Sok San and other functionaries concerned.

A letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il Sung,

the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people who always leads our people to victory and glory, was adopted at the meeting amid the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants.

The letter of pledge said:

The epochal changes that have taken place in our country and the shining successes made in our railway transport field are attributable to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who leads the Korean revolution along the one road of victory, personally pulling through the road of thorny bushes for the freedom and liberation of the fatherland and for the prosperity of the country and the nation, and the brilliant fruit of his immortal idea of *Juche*.

In the letter the attendants of the meeting expressed their burning determination to carry out the tasks facing the railway transport field.

The attendants of the meeting in the letter of pledge reverentially wished good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, great Marxist-Leninist of our times and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working class movements, for the unification of our fatherland, the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrade Sok San, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made a report at the meeting.

The Vice-Premier referred to the proud successes the workers in the railway transport domain have made in the past in the struggle for the development of the railway transport of the country, upholding the instructions of the Leader and the transport policy of the Party.

It was thanks to the brilliant materialization of the original, great plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung on ensuring the independence of the railway transport of the country and further consolidating its material and technical foundation, that today our railway transport has been strengthened and developed as a powerful independent, socialist railway transport which has comprehensively materialized electrification, dieselization and automation by completely liquidating the backwardness of the past, hard to manufacture even a single small accessory part of waggons, and extensively producing new electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, passenger trains and weight waggons.

With the passing and transport capacities of our railway transport increasing with each passing year today it transports in a matter of 20 days as much freight as was transported in one year of 1946 and meets to the full the daily increasing transport demand in the economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Stressing that all the proud successes in the railway transport domain have been made thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader and his profound solicitude, the reporter extended the highest glory and deepest thanks, with the feeling of loyalty of all the workers in the railway transport domain, to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who brightly illumines the road ahead of the workers of the railway transport domain like a beacon in each stage of the development of the revolution and takes warm care of the work and life of the transport soldiers with the feeling of a real father.

Pointing out that today the workers in the railway transport domain are confronted with a weighty yet honourable task of fully meeting the daily increasing demand for transportation in all branches of the national economy launching all-out charges to carry out the yearly national economic plan before the 5th Congress of our Party and victoriously capturing all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan, the reporter referred in detail to the ways for carrying out this task.

After the report, many attendants took the floor at the meeting.

Birthday of KPA Is Near at Hand

Various functions are now briskly being held in our country to significantly mark the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, the direct successor to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great Leader of the Korean revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary armed forces of our Party and people.

With the KPA birthday (Feb. 8) at hand, lecture meetings are being organized extensively in every nook and corner of the country, under the titles "The Korean People's Army is the revolutionary armed forces of our Party fighting in defence of the gains of socialism and for national unification" and "Let us love the People's Armymen like our real brothers and help them" and meetings with Heroes of the D.P.R.K. and model combatants are being held.

Preparations for art performance for servicemen are also being pushed forward vigorously. The State Song and Dance Ensemble and central and local art troupes are visiting the units of our heroic People's Army and Garrison to stage revolutionary and militant dramas and operas and give colourful music and dance performances.

A ten-day film show and varied sports events are also being organized in celebration of the KPA birthday.

Korean People's Armymen sharing joy with co-op farmers who won the title of double Chollima workteam

(Continued from Page 6)

realities of our country, the only guiding ideology leading our revolution along the straight road to victory and the most correct guiding compass in all our work and life.

To thoroughly establish the unitary ideological system of the Party by deeply acquainting the working people with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party policies is a decisive guarantee for achieving a steel-like political and ideological unity of the whole Party and the entire people on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and revolutionizing and working-classizing the entire working people to rear them into revolutionaries and Communists infinitely loyal to the Party and the Leader. This also constitutes a key link enabling us to preserve the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and maintain the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism under any adversity.

The revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society can be successfully carried out only by intensifying ideological education among all the working people so that they may make a deep study of and grasp the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the lines and policies of our Party, their embodiment, and thoroughly defend and carry them out at any time and at any place.

It is also of great significance in revolutionizing people to make them grasp the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues and learn from the anti-Japanese guerillas' infinite loyalty to the Leader and their indomitable fighting spirit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means in revolutionizing people. Experience shows that the education in the revolutionary traditions has an incomparably great influence in revolutionizing those who have never undergone themselves the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and the younger generation who have never experienced the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists." (Ibid., p. 550.)

The glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party built up by Comrade Kim Il Sung splendidly embody the steadfast idea of *Juche* of the Leader and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thorough-going anti-imperialist idea and an indomitable fighting spirit, the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary morality and popular style of work and revolutionary method of work.

The intensification of the education in the revolutionary traditions is an indispensable condition for grasping in an all-round way and historically the greatness and creativeness of the revolutionary ideas set forth by the Leader and an important guarantee for revolutionizing people.

For the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, communist education with the main stress on class education and education in socialist patriotism must be intensified as well.

It is necessary to make the entire working people resolutely fight to further consolidate and develop the socialist system and carry out to the end the revolutionary cause, cherishing deep in their hearts the revolutionary pride in putting into effect the great revolutionary ideas of the brilliant Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung under his wise leadership, the sense of superiority of socialism and communism and the pride in living and working under the most splendid socialist system provided by the Leader.

One of the important means for the acceleration of the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is the strengthening of the organizational life of the working people.

It is also important in the revolutionization and working-classization of the working people to actively promote the cultural revolution along with the ideological revolution. Because, without conducting the cultural revolution, it is impossible to enhance the cultural and technical level of the working people and successfully carry out the ideological revolution.

The strengthening of the organizational life is of very great significance in eradicating the remnants of old ideas such as individualism and egoism and cultivating in the minds of people the sense of organization and discipline and the trait of collective life.

In order to revolutionize and working-classize the whole society, it is important to constantly temper the working people through the practical struggle of revolution and the organizational life. Only in the practical course of revolution the question of revolutionization can be solved, the revolutionary will can grow stronger and the revolutionary world outlook can be established firmly.

How much people are revolutionized and working-classized is manifested in the practical struggle for unconditionally defending and carrying through the teachings of the Leader and the policies of the Party and in the revolutionary will not to defile their political life under any adversity even if their physical life may be destroyed.

Our working people are now accelerating the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution by thoroughly implementing the line of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

(The End)

Hong Rae Hi

SPA Del. Leaves to Attend International Parliamentarian Conference on Middle East Crisis

A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Pak Mun Gyu, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, left Pyongyang on January 26 by air to attend the international parliamentarian conference on Middle East crisis.

Korean Military Delegation Leaves for Syria

A military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Pyongyang on January 21 by air for a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Ministry of Defence of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The six-member delegation is headed by Major General Li Chol Bong of the Korean People's Army.

The delegation was seen off at the airfield by Colonel General Kim Byong Ryul, Vice-Minister of National Defence, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

"Protocol on Establishing Friendly Relations between Pyongyang and Algiers" Signed

A "protocol on establishing friendly relations between Pyongyang and Algiers" was signed on January 12 in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, according to a report from Algiers.

The protocol stipulates the details of the friendly interchange which will take place between the capitals of the two countries from 1970 to 1972. (KCNA)

Consul General of Republic of India in Pyongyang Arranges Banquet

A.W.B. Vaz, Consul General of the Republic of India in our country, arranged a banquet on the evening of January 26 at the Okryugwan Hall in honour of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

Invited to the banquet were Vice-Premier Chong Jun Taek and Ministers of the Cabinet, functionaries of government organs, public organizations and press organs and personages concerned.

Diplomatic envoys and staff members of various foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also invited.

Consul General A.W.B. Vaz spoke first on the occasion.

The Consul General proposed a toast to the good health of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung and his long life.

Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade, spoke next.

Minister Kye Ung Tae proposed a toast to the friendly relations between the Korean and Indian peoples and to the good health of Her Excellency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

"Concentration Hamlets" Scheme Is Last-Ditch Struggle of Those Doomed

According to press reports from South Korea, of late the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are scheming to drive by force into "concentration hamlets" 250 families of poor "hillside plot tillers" scattered in the area of Mt. Chiri-san in North Cholla Province.

This shows how malignant have become the fascist outrages of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges seized with extreme horror and uneasiness at the ever-growing, powerful revolutionary advance of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist rogues are resorting to a frantic military fascist dictatorship to save their colonial rule over South Korea from total collapse and eliminate all the social and political elements standing in the way of executing their policy of aggression and war.

Particularly, in an attempt to put down the ever-intensifying patriotic struggles of various forms including the armed guerilla struggle waged by the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic-minded people and isolate them from the masses of the people, the rascals are taking extensively fascist repressive steps to force the peasants scattered in mountainous areas into "concentration hamlets."

In early last year alone, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique drove more than 1,500 peasant households in the mountainous areas of North Kyongsang Province and Kangwon Province of South Korea into "concentration hamlets" consisting each of 10-20 households. Recently the scoundrels committed the crime of forcibly herding more than 160 households of poor fishermen in the areas along the east coast into "concentration hamlets."

With this outrageous fascist suppression the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet thugs seek to stem the struggle of the patriotic-minded people in South Korea and maintain their foul lives a bit longer.

However, it is no more than a death-bed struggle of those at their last gasp.

In the past the Japanese imperialists set up "concentration hamlets" everywhere and forced the people into them in an attempt to suppress and stamp out the national liberation struggle of the Korean people. But they were defeated in the long run.

Today the U.S. imperialists who set up "concentration hamlets" for their war of aggression in South Vietnam are also sinking deeper into the quagmire of final doom.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The more the U.S. imperialists intensify the war policy and fascist oppression in South Korea, the greater discontent and opposition of the South Korean people they will encounter and the faster their colonial rule will be disintegrated." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 388.)

Today, even under the condition in which the fascist tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs has reached its zenith in South Korea the revolutionary struggle is mounting higher everywhere in spite of the suppression of the enemy.

No force on earth can check the struggle of the South Korean people who are fighting upholding the strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and their anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle will certainly be crowned with victory.

Kim Pyong

"Peace"-Mantled War Jargon of Boss of U.S. Imperialism

On January 22, war maniac Nixon, boss of the U.S. imperialists, published the "state of the union message" at the Congress.

In the so-called "message," Nixon the rascal used a profusion of nauseating pretty phrases and empty promises concerning the domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. imperialists.

His words were so nonsensical that even the reptile publications of their "allies" continue to castigate and ridicule him.

The "message" of war maniac Nixon is a criminal document most hypocritical and shameless and most vicious and crafty among those of the successive bosses of the U.S. imperialists run through with deception and swindle, aggression and war, suppression and pillage of people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"...Wielding an olive branch in one hand and arrows in the other, the U.S. imperialists manoeuvre to swallow up the revolutionary countries one by one through armed aggression and subvert the ideologically weak countries through ideological and cultural aggression, combining nuclear blackmail with 'peaceful penetration' and repression with appeasement and deception." ("Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," p. 17)

In his "message," Nixon ranted that "the major immediate goal of the United States is to realize a safetier America and world" and "we will remain faithful to our commitment" and thus openly disclosed once again his cunning, ulterior motive to veil the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression with the mantle of "peace" and destroy one by one the revolutionary countries in Asia by force of arms.

In the past, the U.S. imperialists carried out brigandish armed aggression against the Korean people on the pretext of defending "peace" and observing their "commitment." And they imposed innumerable misfortunes and sufferings upon our people by using the most barbarous method of war and committing murderous acts whose brutality puts even Hitler into shade.

Today, too, the U.S. imperialists are openly revealing their sinister design to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea and unleash another war in Korea at any cost, prattling about the non-existent "provocation from the North" and blaring that they "will fulfil the commitment" and they "have no intention to withdraw" the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops entrenched in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists noisily talking about "peace" and "commitment" are now stepping up the brutal, destructive war in Vietnam. In his "message" the rascal advocating "an honourable peace" reaffirmed his avaricious desire to drag out the war of aggression in Vietnam, wirepull their puppets in South Vietnam and remain in South Vietnam to the last.

In the Near and Middle East the war maniac Nixon and his clique, clamouring about "peace" and "commitment," are instigating the Zionists to an "undeclared" war against the Arab countries.

The vile ruse about "peace" and "commitment for defending freedom" is a hackneyed, piratical and vicious method used by U.S. imperialism to cover up its policy of aggression and war for world domination.

Nixon, the branded "anti-communist" element, blustered that "we will advance from the era of showdown to the era of negotiation." This reveals his plot to further intensify the cold war of a new type by promoting the split among the socialist countries, stirring up "liberalization" and "democratic development" and wrecking and breaking up these countries from within.

The war maniac Nixon openly declared in his "message" that he will take it as the "basis" of the foreign policy of the United States to use the "allies" and puppets better for aggression and war adventure under the cloak of "peace." This fully lays bare the vicious nature of the so-called "Guamism" advocated by the villains.

The criminal nature of the "new Asian policy" pursued by the Nixon clique today is to make Asians fight Asians, check national independence and prosperity of the Asian peoples and impose new colonial yoke on them. The Nixon clique is trying to drive up the Japanese militarists as their "shock-brigade." This is proved by the fact that in the "message" the rascal pointed to Japan particularly and that the reactionary Sato clique of Japan responded to him promptly, saying that the "claim for Japan-U.S. co-operation will further increase in future."

The criminal conspiracy and collusion between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists in Asian aggression pursue, above all, the vicious purpose of further intensifying aggressive manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and other socialist countries.

In the "message" scoundrel Nixon referred much to the domestic affairs. He prattled as if he were able to solve something for the American people, talking about the "promotion of welfare," "equal opportunity" and so on. By so doing Nixon self-exposed the fact that the domestic situation of the United States has become all the more difficult and tried hard to smooth down the American people who have come out resolutely in the anti-government struggle against war, rise in prices and racial discrimination and for the improvement of their living conditions, emancipation of Negroes and peace.

This rascal professed that he would direct primary effort to "the struggle against crimes" and that he would double "the grants necessary for maintaining public orders" in a year. This shows that he is going to repress in a fascist way the just struggle of the American people for peace, social progress and their vital rights.

Nixon did not take any concrete measure for stabilizing the skyrocketing prices but attempted to collect more taxes for aggression and war, twaddling about the "balance of family budget."

With no hypocritic sophistry and empty talk can he deceive the world and American peoples and block the onward march of the world and American peoples who have risen up against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy and fascist rule.

The empty talk of the boss of U.S. imperialism in which his craftiness and effrontery, knavishness and hideousness find concentric expression, is a piteous jargon of the U.S. imperialists who are going downhill to its doom.

As the bluffy Roman Empire went to ruin and Hitler and Tojo who once boasted of being their "mightiness" ruined, the U.S. imperialists who have committed the most serious crimes against mankind in human history will surely fall.

Chin Bang Hun

The "state of the union message" announced by war maniac Nixon is a shameless hypocricy Cartoon by Kim In Ho

South Korean Seamen Refuse to Transport War Supplies of U.S. Imperialists

The seamen of the "Choyang Merchant Shipping Company" in South Korea unanimously refused to go aboard the ship when the enemy demanded them again to transport explosives, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Enraged at the frantic war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, the seamen are showing their resolute stand not to comply with the demand of the enemy to transport such explosives under any circumstances.

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